

The True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

A DAY'S DOINGS.

Eventful Happenings in Every Hemisphere, as Transmitted by Telegraph.

Political, Social, Financial, Commercial, Industrial, Criminal and Other News.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SNELL MURDER.

Funeral of the Victim—The Police Working in the Dark.

THE body of Amos J. Snell, the murdered millionaire, was consigned to the earth on Saturday, says a Chicago telegram. After the ceremonies at the house fully one hundred and fifty carriages followed the remains to Rose Hill cemetery. When the funeral cortege departed the police took charge of the house, allowing no one but those having a right to do so to enter. While the family was absent they made a thorough investigation of the premises. Not even a burned match or scrap of paper could be found that would furnish a clue to the perpetrators of the dastardly crime. "We are perfectly at sea," said Chief of Detectives Henshaw; "but while we have no positive clue upon which to work we have not given up the case by any means, but, on the contrary, are confident that we will be able before long to run the murderers down."

RUSSIA DEFIANT.

Firmly Resolved Not to Initiate Steps for a Settlement of the Bulgarian Question.

VIENNA dispatches state that "Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador, in a conversation with several diplomats on the Bulgarian question, declared that Russia was firmly resolved neither to initiate steps for another settlement by diplomatic means, nor to discuss the schemes of other powers if at variance with her own policy." A Constantinople dispatch says that "Russia threatens to sever diplomatic relations with Turkey if the latter persists in sending Kiamil Pasha to Sofia as Turkish Commissioner. On the other hand, Bulgaria claims that the Berlin treaty provides for the sending of a Turkish Commissioner to Bulgaria, and that failure to send a Commissioner would be tantamount to assenting to the independence of Bulgaria."

MURDERED BY ROBBERS.

A Marissa (Ill.) Tragedy Which Resembles the Killing of Mr. Snell.

A TERRIBLE tragedy, resembling in some of its features the mysterious murder of millionaire Snell, of Chicago, was enacted Sunday last at the little town of Marissa, Ill., says a recent St. Louis special.

The victim was George W. Guthrie, one of the wealthiest and best-known citizens of South-eastern Illinois, who occupied an elegant suburban residence there. When Mrs. Guthrie and other members of the family returned from church Sunday morning a daughter of Mr. Guthrie went to his room, where she found her father lying dead on the floor with a bullet wound through the heart. An examination showed that the pockets of the clothes had been rifled of \$25 in money, a gold watch and chain, and other articles, and that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to drill into a safe which stood in the room. The appearance of the room shows that there was a struggle. The murdered man was 44 years of age, and was exceedingly popular with all who knew him.

WANT SEPARATE ACTS.

Republicans Object to an Omnibus Bill for Admitting the Territories.

A WASHINGTON special says: "In regard to the admission of the Territories, the Republicans in Congress are determined to keep the enabling acts separate. They are determined not to lump Dakota with Washington, Montana, and New Mexico. They have no serious objections to the House passing separate bills admitting all four Territories, because they can rely upon the Republicans of the Senate to pass the Dakota bill and lay the New Mexico bill on the shelf."

Beheaded in His Office.

A FORT WORTH dispatch says that the Treasurer's office at Carthage, Panola County, Tex., was robbed and County Treasurer Hill killed. The crime was not discovered for twenty-four hours, when search was made for the missing official. The door of his office was broken open and his body, with the head cut off, was found lying on the floor. The safe was robbed of \$6,000.

Mrs. Robinson Convicted.

At last Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson, the Massachusetts Borgia, has been convicted of murder in the first degree. On a former trial for killing her son and daughter the jury disagreed, but this time she is found guilty of causing the death of her nephew, Prince Arthur Freeman. She is believed to have murdered seven persons by poisoning.

The Crown Prince.

REPORTS from the German Crown Prince are not encouraging. He is still alive and said to be doing as well as could be expected after undergoing the operation of tracheotomy, but that is all.

Beating the Record.

ALBERT, the pederast, finished first in the six days' walking match at New York, beating the world's record. He made 62 1/4 miles in the six days.

Telegrams in Brief.

THE remains of Stephen J. Meany are to be sent to his mother in Ireland.

A FULLMAN palace-car was levied upon and chained to the tracks near Topeka, Kan., for taxes.

A BILL has been prepared at Washington looking to reorganizing the Federal Judiciary, and giving District Courts the work now done by the Circuit Courts. The object is to relieve the Supreme Court, which is three years behind with its business.

WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE EASTERN STATES.

A NEW YORK dispatch says that a Herald reporter interviewed General Sherman in regard to the long article by Senator Wade Hampton on the burning of Columbia, S. C. The Senator's story of that event filled eleven columns of the Charleston News and Courier. The Herald says:

The article from beginning to end of its eleven columns is a bitter attack upon Gen. Sherman, and bristles with such phrases as "Gen. Sherman's reckless disregard of truth," "utterly unworthy of credit," "he shall be dealt with as all defamers deserve," "base and cowardly assassin," "Sherman is convicted by his own statements of glaring inaccuracies, not to use a harsher word," etc., etc. The closing paragraph of Hampton's story begins: "There seems to be here the usual discrepancy between the statements of Sherman and those of truthful persons." Gen. Sherman read the article and then said: "Why, bless your soul! I have no answer to make to this stuff. Lord, bless you! It isn't worth the trouble. It's such an old, old story. Wade Hampton knows as well as I do that I didn't burn Columbia, but that he did. I have told the story in my memoirs. The whole question as to who burned Columbia was settled by the international commission, a not overfriendly body, before whom the British owners of some of the cotton destroyed brought their claims. If they could possibly have shown that the United States burned that cotton they would have done so. And they failed. And that settled it."

CLEMENT ARTHUR DAY was executed at Utica, N. Y., on Thursday. The culprit clapped his hands after the death-warrant was read. He smiled as the cap was being drawn over his face, and when the body was cut down the smile was still there. The crime for which Day was hanged was the brutal murder of a loose woman, Johanna Rosa Cross. Day was jealous of the woman, with whom he had been living for some time and feared she would leave him.

A VIOLENT explosion occurred at the Dupont Powder Works, at Wapwallopen, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., by which four men were killed, many injured, and a great deal of damage done. The new Methodist Church, 300 feet away, was completely wrecked. There were two tons of powder in the building. There is no trace of the packing-house left, not even the foundation. Rocks weighing over a hundred pounds were blown to the top of a mountain a quarter of a mile away.

At the February meeting of the Board of Trustees of Princeton College the resignation of President McCosh was accepted, to take effect at the end of the present school term. A minute was adopted making provision for his future relations with the college. He will remain at the head of the School of Philosophy, and an honorarium was established for his benefit of \$2,500 a year. The board then received the report of its committee on the selection of a successor to Dr. McCosh. The committee unanimously nominated Prof. Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., for President. The board elected him unanimously on the first ballot, there being no other nomination made. Dr. Patton was formerly a resident of Chicago, was for several years editor of the Interior, and was the instigator and chief conductor of the famous prosecution against Prof. David Swing, which eventually resulted in the latter's withdrawal from the Presbyterian Church.

THE WESTERN STATES.

TWO MEN were killed and four injured by the bursting of a boiler at Barnesville, Ohio. The Metropolitan National Bank of Cincinnati is a dead concern, and President Means has been arrested. A Cincinnati special says:

The developments show that the bank has been in a very bad condition for some time. It was expected that there would be a run on the other banks of the city, but it was amazingly quiet in business circles, the failure of the Metropolitan having been looked for a week ago. A sensation was caused by the arrest of William Means, President of the bank. It was known last night that his arrest was contemplated. Mr. Means, understanding that there was a warrant out for him, appeared at District Attorney Burnett's office shortly after noon and voluntarily gave himself up. It is understood that he is charged with signing the statement of Dec. 10, 1893, sent to the Controller, purporting to be a true statement of the condition of the affairs of the bank. Means is also charged with the misappropriation of \$234,298 of the funds of the bank by loans to himself between Jan. 1, 1893, and Feb. 6, 1893.

DAKOTA is getting very sensitive about her blizzard reputation. The Yankton Board of Trade is out in a circular reciting the history of the fearful storm of Jan. 12, and claiming that not over two hundred lives were lost in an area of 150,000 square miles, while not more than fifty head of live stock perished.

FIRE in Cleveland damaged J. L. Hudson's clothing store \$75,000; insurance, \$151,000.

As a cable-car train at Kansas City was rounding the top of a steep grade the bar connecting the grip-lever with the cable broke and the cars dashed down the incline and collided with another train at the bottom. The cars were wrecked, three persons being fatally hurt and seven others badly injured.

A FAMILY of five persons in Toledo are seriously and perhaps fatally ill of trichinosis from eating diseased pork.

A DUBUQUE (Iowa) special says: "Judges Couch, Ney, and Linehan filed decisions in the Circuit Court, Thursday, granting permanent injunction against the proprietors of the five principal saloons in Dubuque. These are the first permanent injunctions granted in Dubuque County, notwithstanding there have been over two hundred cases pending for nearly four years. All of the Judges took the ground that the defendants, having in their answers admitted the sale of wine and beer, and the evidence having shown that they sold whisky, it was clearly the duty of the court, under the decisions of the Supreme Court of Iowa and of the United States, to grant the injunctions. Three of the defendants filed a supersedeas bond and notice of appeal to the Supreme Court. It is not likely that the saloons of the defendants will be closed until their cases are passed upon by the Supreme Court."

HART was hanged for murder at Helena, Mont., on Friday. He was born in St. John, N. B., in 1853. Petitions had been presented to the Governor for clemency, but no active effort was made to save the murderer. Hart said that he had made a discovery for prolonging human life, and wanted to live to demonstrate its value. One of the ingredients, he said, was ashes, which he had been eating for four months.

MR. PINCKNEY, of Toledo, a well-known, and Harry Johnson, a workman, were literally blown to pieces by an explosion of nitroglycerine at Bellevue, Ohio.

A BOILER exploded on the farm of John Spencer, near Lincolnville, Ind., killing two men. Several others were hurt by the flying pieces of the boiler, but the thickness of the undergrowth saved their lives. Nothing was left of the sawing outfit but a wheel and a few scraps of iron. Pumping cold water into the heated boiler caused the accident.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A PENSACOLA (La.) special says: "On last Sunday night a negro forced an entrance into the residence of Mr. Albert Tunnage and assaulted Miss Tunnage. The negro was arrested and held here until last evening, when officers took him in charge to convey him to the parish jail at Amite City. As they were about to board the train a squad of thirty men appeared on the scene and took the negro from the officers. This morning his body was found hanging to a tree."

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THE Democratic members of the House met in caucus at Washington on the 8th inst., and elected the following Congressional Committee:

Alabama, James T. Jones; Arkansas, Thomas C. McRae; California, T. Thompson; Connecticut, R. J. Vance; Delaware, J. B. Pennington; Florida, R. H. M. Davidson; Georgia, T. W. Grimes; Illinois, R. W. Townsend; Indiana, Benjamin F. Shively; Iowa, W. L. Hayes; Kentucky, W. P. Taulbee; Louisiana, M. D. Lagan; Maryland, James Compton; Michigan, S. O. Fisher; Mississippi, J. M. Allen; Minnesota, J. L. MacDonald; Missouri, James N. Barnes; Nebraska, J. A. McShane; New Hampshire, L. F. McKim; New Jersey, William McAdoo; New York, L. S. Breyer; North Carolina, F. M. Simmons; Ohio, Benish Wilkins; South Carolina, Samuel Dibble; Tennessee, Benton McMillin; Texas, W. H. Martin; Virginia, G. D. Wise; West Virginia, C. E. Hogg; Wisconsin, Thomas J. K. Todd; New Mexico, A. Joseph; Utah, J. T. Canine; Washington Territory, C. S. Voorhees.

A NEW ORLEANS telegram says: Ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth, candidate for Governor of the State on the Republican ticket, has given his letter of acceptance to the press.

He says that he accepts the nomination absolutely without pledges, and that if he is elected his administration will be a non-partisan one. He will continue in office such men as he can get, and will not be bound by the Democratic color line in politics. He deprecates the color line in politics, and advises the negroes in the parish that the advantages of compromise with the white people should be made wherever possible, even though it necessitates their voting the Democratic ticket. He declares that he has been elected by the people, and that he will not be swayed by the party managers. He has promised it, and General Nicholls, his opponent, has declared he wanted it. If fairly beaten he says he will graciously submit to the result, but he will not resist with all the means and all the manhood he possesses.

"THE Republican managers who have been in the city arranging the preliminary details for the National Democratic Convention have concluded their work and gone home," says a Chicago special of Saturday. General Fitz-Simons, a strong Blaine man, was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms over Capt. Healy, a Sherman adherent. Several of the members of the sub-committee visited the Auditorium building and were delighted with the facilities which the Auditorium proper will furnish for the convention. They were all thoroughly satisfied with the adaptability of the structure to convention purposes and that it will be the best hall in the country for that use. Ford W. Peck, the moving spirit in this great building enterprise, assured the members that work would be prosecuted on the structure night and day from this time forward, and that no doubt need be entertained that it would be ready in ample time.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

THE British Parliament reassembled at London on Thursday. The Queen's speech was read by the Royal Commissioner. After congratulating the country upon the pacific foreign relations, she announces the intention of the Government to introduce a bill declaring squares and thoroughfares unsuitable for public gatherings, a bill of broad scope dealing with Irish land valuation, and an English local-government bill. The speech expresses satisfaction at the diminution of crime and the improved social condition in Ireland. Other measures announced are bills relating to land transfers, titles, amendment of limited liability companies, acts, employers' liability for accidents, and improved technical education. The speech does not refer to the European crisis. Reference to foreign relations is devoted chiefly to the Afghan boundary settlement and the sugar bounties conference.

THE statement that Prince Bismarck would speak on the military bill attracted an enormous crowd to the vicinity of the Reichstag, says a Berlin dispatch of the 7th inst. Long before the day's business began the galleries were filled to overflowing. Prince Bismarck was enthusiastically greeted on his way to the Reichstag palace by dense crowds which lined the route. When he entered the Reichstag he was received with deafening cheers. The House proceeded with the first reading of the military law bill, and Prince Bismarck arose to address the House. He said:

I do not believe I can add anything to the true state of the case regarding the bill. I do not address you on that account. My object is to speak of the general situation of Europe. I may confine myself to referring to what I said on the same subject a year ago. There has been very little change since then, when I feared war with France. Since then France has elected a peace-loving president, and a pacific disposition has prevailed. I can, therefore, reassure the public that so far as France is concerned the prospect has become more peaceful. Regarding Russia also I am of no other opinion than when I said that we have to apprehend no attack from Russia. The situation must not be judged from press comments. The Russian newspapers I do not believe. I believe the Czar's word absolutely. The situation on the whole is no different from that of 1891. I grant that the concentration of Russian troops on the frontier may appear serious, but I perceive no cause for pretext for a Russian or European war. Russia has no interest to conquer Prussia or Austria provinces. Indeed, I go so far in my confidence as to say that even a war with France would not necessitate a war with Russia, although the latter eventually would involve the former. It is true that I cannot demand an explanation from the Russian Foreign Office regarding the concentration of troops on the frontier, but I have been well acquainted with Russia's foreign policy for a generation. I may have my own opinion of the matter. I believe the Russian Cabinet intend to make Russia's voice heard at the next European crisis, and I wish to point out her military forces as far westward as possible.

Prince Bismarck then reviewed the relations of Prussia with Russia since 1848. Frequently, he said, they had had a menacing aspect, but at all times the calmness and conscientiousness displayed by the ministers on the

Prussian side toward the threatening position of Russian affairs—a position of which foreign countries had no idea—had succeeded in averting mischief. He continued:

Austria is our natural ally in the dangers which threaten us from Russia and France; but there is no need to fear the hatred of Russia. No wars are waged from mere hatred, for otherwise France would have to be at war with Italy and the whole world. The strength we possess will reassure our public opinion and allay the nervousness of the house and the press. Our task now is to strengthen this strength. It must not be said that others can place the same defensive frontier force as we are able to do. If we are attacked, then the *favor Teutonico* will flow. We hope to remain at peace with Russia, as with all other powers, but we do not run after anybody. Russia has no grounds for complaint of Germany's attitude on the Bulgarian question.

Prince Bismarck reiterated the confidence that Germany felt in her army, and declared that Germany feared "only the God which makes us able to foster peace."

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

THE English bark *Abercorn*, with a cargo of iron from Mayport, England, for Portland, Oregon, was wrecked on the coast of Washington Territory. It is thought that fully twenty lives were lost. The vessel was commanded by Captain McCullom, and was valued, with her cargo, at \$125,000.

THE House Committee on Territories has reported a bill forming the Territory of Oklahoma out of the public land strip and all that part of the Indian Territory not actually occupied by the five civilized tribes.

The bill provides the necessary machinery of government, including a governor, legislative assembly, supreme court, and a delegate to Congress. The President is directed to appoint five commissioners to negotiate with the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee tribes, and when they shall signify their assent to the provisions of the act, and the President has issued his proclamation fixing the time for the same to take effect, the unoccupied lands ceded to the United States under the treaties of June and March, 1885, shall be thrown open to actual settlers, except the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township, which shall be reserved for school purposes. It opens all the lands not required for the use of any Indian tribes to settlement. It makes it a punishable offense for any person or company to induce any person to settle on the lands, with a view to the acquisition of title for himself from said occupants.

DELEGATES of the African Emigration Association are on their way from Topeka, Kan., to Washington to interview the President, and from there to Liberia, to see if it is a favorable place for Southern negroes to emigrate to.

R. G. DUN & Co., in their last weekly review of trade, say:

In the general course of business there has been a decided change. The volume of payments, including paper maturing Feb. 1, was over 10 per cent. larger than last year outside of New York; evidently the gain in volume of bank business is much smaller. Railroad tonnage is enlarged by wars of rates, and the ratio of expenses to earnings grows less satisfactory. At nearly all interior points reporting trade is dull or inactive, though a perceptible improvement within the past ten days is noted at St. Paul and Omaha. But collections are slow at St. Paul, Milwaukee, Detroit and Cleveland. The volume of business in the Northwest beyond the Mississippi seems larger than usual. The cold weather, evidently, has a retarding influence in many quarters. A vast amount of credit has been looked up, and a vast body of indebtedness created in connection with real estate, grain, and other speculations of the past year. Indebtedness based on a fictitious valuation of property or commodities, in not a few cases, will have to be liquidated at a loss. On the chance of war in Europe, wheat was suddenly advanced so far that peace prospects involve disaster to many. Nearly all the markets are lower; stocks about 50 cents per share for the week; wheat about 1 cent per bushel; corn, 1/2 cent; oats, 1/2 cent; coffee, 1/2 cent per pound; and sugar, both refined and unrefined, 1/2 cent per hundred pounds; and tin, 1/2 cent per pound.

THE February statistical report of the National Department of Agriculture relates to numbers and values of farm animals. There is a reported increase in horses, mules and cattle, and a decrease in sheep and swine. The largest rate of increase is in horses, 5 per cent, and it is general throughout the country, though largest west of the Mississippi. The aggregate exceeds 13,000,000. The increase in mules averages 3 1/2 per cent. The increase in cattle is 2 1/2 per cent. It makes the aggregate over 49,000,000. The increase is nearly as large in milk cows as in other cattle. In sheep the decline appears to be between 2 and 3 per cent, the aggregate of flocks being about 43,500,000. There is a similar decline in numbers of swine, less than 1 per cent, leaving the aggregate over 44,000,000. The aggregate value of all farm animals is \$8,000,000 more than a year ago.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00 @ 6.00
HOGS—Common to Fair	4.50 @ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard	4.50 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	4.50 @ 5.75
CORN—No. 2	4.50 @ 6.00
CORN—White	4.50 @ 6.00
PORE—New Mess	15.00 @ 15.75
TOLEDO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00 @ 6.00
HOGS—Common to Fair	4.50 @ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard	4.50 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	4.50 @ 5.75
CORN—No. 2	4.50 @ 6.00
CORN—White	4.50 @ 6.00
PORE—New Mess	15.00 @ 15.75
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	4.25 @ 5.00
HOGS—Common to Fair	4.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard	4.25 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	4.25 @ 5.00
CORN—No. 2	4.25 @ 5.00
CORN—White	4.25 @ 5.00
PORE—New Mess	14.00 @ 14.50
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	4.50 @ 5.50
HOGS—Common to Fair	4.25 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard	4.50 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	4.50 @ 5.25
CORN—No. 2	4.50 @ 5.50
CORN—White	4.50 @ 5.50
PORE—New Mess	14.00 @ 14.50
BUFFALO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	4.75 @ 5.50
HOGS—Common to Fair	4.50 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard	4.75 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	4.75 @ 5.25
CORN—No. 2	4.75 @ 5.50
CORN—White	4.75 @ 5.50
PORE—New Mess	14.00 @ 14.50
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	4.75 @ 5.50
HOGS—Common to Fair	4.50 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard	4.75 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	4.75 @ 5.25
CORN—No. 2	4.75 @ 5.50
CORN—White	4.75 @ 5.50
PORE—New Mess	14.00 @ 14.50
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS—Common to Fair	3.50 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard	4.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	4.00 @ 4.25
CORN—No. 2	4.00 @ 4.50
CORN—White	4.00 @ 4.50
PORE—New Mess	13.00 @ 13.50

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

MR. HOAR, from the select committee on the celebration of the centennial of the Constitution, reported in the Senate, on the 6th inst., a joint resolution providing, in addition to such other celebration as may hereafter be provided for, "that the two houses of Congress shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives; that the Chief Justice of the United States shall deliver an oration." The resolution was adopted. Mr. Hoar's address hereafter was in the President's message. Mr. Carlisle resumed his duties as Speaker of the House after a two weeks' absence. The Lower House content was decided in favor of Mr. White, the sitting member, by the decisive vote of 187 to 106. Forty-seven Democrats voted with the Republicans in favor of Mr. Carlisle, and the bill and resolutions introduced in the House were the following: By Mr. Chipman, resolutions of the Detroit Board of Trade in favor of a postal telegraph; by Mr. Leland, for a public building at Chicago, Ill.; by Mr. Lawler, to protect the consumers of butter by requiring wholesale dealers to pay an annual tax of \$500 and retail dealers to pay an annual tax of \$1; also to repeal the oleomargarine tax; by Mr. Caswell, for a public building at Racine, Wis.; by Mr. Baker, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of Government purchasing the site of Old Fort Chartres, Illinois; by Mr. Peters, for a public building at Hutchinson, Kan.; by Mr. O'Neill, for a public building at Vincennes, Ind.

MR. SAWYER, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 7th inst., providing that all soldiers who served at least ninety days in the late war and were honorably mustered out or discharged on surgeons' certificates of disability shall be entitled to receive the same bounty to which they would have been entitled had their full term of enlistment been served out. Mr. Stockbridge, of Maine, introduced a bill relating to pilots, engineers, and mates of steam vessels, or their heirs, the license fees which they have paid since the law was passed in 1865. Licensees hereafter are to be free. He also introduced a bill making it obligatory upon every sort of steamer to carry at all times a full complement of licensed officers and a full crew. The law now applies only to passenger steamers. The Senate also adopted a resolution directing the Commerce Committee to inquire into the right and expediency of exercising control of the erection of bridges over navigable waters within State limits. A bill to grant a pension of \$12 per month to army nurses was reported favorably from the Senate Committee on Pensions. The House of Representatives adopted Gen. Weaver's resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for detailed information relative to the recent policy of the department of purchasing bonds with surplus money and to the present policy of depositing funds in a large number of national banks. The House also adopted a resolution of Mr. Landau calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the amount of United States bonds and notes in circulation when the act of Jan. 18, 1893, was passed, and whether any have been lost or destroyed since. Among the measures passed by the House were bills providing for the punishment of bank-examiners for neglecting to suppress facts in their reports; to abolish the minimum punishment in internal-revenue cases, and authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make promise cases under the law; to amend the law prescribing the death penalty for willfully causing away vessels so as to allow punishment by fine or imprisonment in any case of life. The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill authorizing the President to appoint and retire Alfred Pleasanton as a Brigadier General. The Foraker bill, providing for the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. It appropriates \$1,493,967. Mr. Tillman, from the Military Committee, reported the military academy appropriation bill.

The bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to omit all duties upon importations of animals for breeding purposes, whether imported for the importer's own use or for sale, passed the Senate on the 8th inst. It provides that the fact of such importation shall be a sufficient defense in any pending action. Messrs. Stewart and Mitchell advocated the passage of the bill allowing the sale of certain mineral lands to aliens. The House of Representatives passed the bill making bills of lading conclusive evidence in certain cases, it provides that whenever any common carrier or agent signs and delivers a bill of lading, purporting to be for merchandise received by such carrier for transportation from one State to another within the United States or to any foreign country, such bill of lading shall be prima facie evidence of the receipt of the goods described therein, and of the receipt by such carrier in the manner and for the purpose therein stated.

When the bill requiring the subsidized railroads to maintain and operate separate telegraph lines came up in the House of Representatives on the 9th inst., Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, the author of the bill, vigorously supported it. The bill had barred away their franchises by entering into a contract with the Western Union by which the railroad companies refused to perform the telegraph services, and by which they gave the Western Union absolute monopoly over the western half of the continent, through the genius of the most unscrupulous piece of legislation, Jay Hawk Gould, that monopoly had been created. The pending bill was simply a proposition to inject a little bit of God's burning justice between the people and the lawless hands of the country were praying for relief from the merciless grind of the most extravagant, enormous, unscrupulous, practical set of incorporated monopolies in any country. This bill was a square blow between the eyes of Mr. Gould, the Western Union monopoly, and each of the Pacific Railroad companies. In the Senate Mr. Merriam, from the Committee on Printing, reported 30 more bills for the disposition of undistributed copies of the records of the rebellion, the reports of the South, and the reports of the Public Lands Commissioners. The resolution gave rise to some discussion, but was finally passed. The Committee on Indian Affairs reported favorably the bill providing for the opening to settlement of the Sioux Indian reservation in Dakota. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of California; Brooks, of California, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of California.

MR. PERKINS' resolution, directing the Postmaster General to report to the House regarding the complaints from the West because of defective mail service, and whether the necessary service resulted from the employment of inexperienced and incapable employees or insufficient appropriations, was passed by the House of Representatives on the 10th inst. The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the appointment of Andrew D. White as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and the bill granting right of way through Indian Territory to the Cheyenne Coal and Railroad Company. Favorable reports were made on a bill to create an arbitration board to settle the differences between the United States and Texas, regarding Greer County, Texas, and the resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the alleged obstruction of the Washburn river by a bridge of the Louisville and Evansville Railroad Company. The Senate was not in session.

WE would add to the following clipping by saying that there is nothing in which a mother can afford to be unsympathetic. His mother's boy—the boy whose mother appreciates her son's skill in rowing and swimming, as well as his progress in his studies, is likely to grow into the courteous man that every one likes.

In the recently published education report of the English Government it is recommended that in planning school houses the arrangement should be such as to admit the light over the left shoulders of the scholars.